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"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

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THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

MEETING OF THE KEN. CO. AG. SOCIETY.

The members of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society and the friends of Agriculture generally are reminded that the annual meeting of the Society is to be held at the Masonic Hall in Winthrop Village, on the 24th inst. We hope that there will be a general attendance, and it gives us pleasure to state that Mr. Pearl has engaged to be present for the purpose of addressing the Society, and all others who may please to attend, upon the Resources of the State. The subject matters of the address will be Resources, Population, Employments, Institutions, Interests and Prospects of the State of Maine.

We anticipate a rich treat, Mr. Pearl has travelled much in Maine, thought much—been indefatigable in his researches in regard to the state and condition both physical and moral of the people, is an ardent friend and advocate of common schools and general improvement of the country.

COMMON SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

We understand that the Committee on Literature and literary institutions are about to bring a bill authorizing the several school districts in the state who may desire it, to expend a portion of the money received from the State in the purchase of a Library for the use of the district. We hope they will do this, and we also ardently hope that it will pass the Legislature. May no narrow sighted policy—no jealous bigotry—no mean and sordid selfishness rise up and prevent the passage of a bill that, if it pass into a law, will be fraught with so many blessings to the rising generation as this would be. Next to the school itself what better source of information—real genuine knowledge can you find than a library of well written and judiciously selected books? They would be in fact a perpetual school, and a school too that would, after the first cost—require little or nothing to support it. Such a library may be compared to an exhaustless mountain from which the fathers and the children, and the children's children may continually drink, and yet it would continue, full and overflowing—affording the same refreshing and invigorating supply of mental aliment without loss or diminution—offering to all and inviting all to partake of its stores and be filled.

It seems strange to us that any one can object to such a provision for their children—for we daily and hourly experience the aid and the benefit we have received from books. We wish every child in the broad universe could, in the first place be taught to read, and in the next place have access to a good library, such as one for instance as the School Library now publishing in Boston.

SOCIAL EVENING MEETINGS OF FARMERS AT THE STATE HOUSE.

It is probably known to most of our readers, that the Commissioner of agriculture in Massachusetts a winter two ago devised the plan of having meetings of farmers and those friendly to agricultural improvement hold at the State House one evening per week during the session of the Legislature.

These have succeeded beyond his sanguine expectations in exciting an interest in the cause and the discussions have been productive of much good by eliciting information from those who have had practical experience in the various operations of the farm. We see

a move has been made to have similar meetings at Augusta during the session of the Legislature this winter; indeed a similar move has been heretofore made during previous sessions, but was not seconded. There was "so much to do"—so much caucussing—so much visiting—in reality so much indifference that the project did not go into operation. Brother Drew makes a similar move this winter, and calls on us with others to second it, and we do second it with all our heart. One evening once per week, cannot be more profitably spent than in coming together and discussing the peaceful and sinless topics which agriculture presents, even by those who think that the political fate not only of this state but of the whole Union rests upon their shoulders, and of course are so "unco" wise in political subjects that practical matters of Agriculture are looked upon by them as dust in the balance, or as straws in their path, too trifling to be noticed.

GRAFTS OF SWEET APPLES WANTED

MR. HOLMES:—Sir, will you inform one of your subscribers where he can obtain some grafts from some good winter sweet trees. I wish for a rich sweet in order to fat hogs; I have a nursery of about 400 trees, which I want to graft next spring.

S. N.

NOTE. A good variety of winter sweet apples is rather a scarce article. The best kind that occurs to our mind is the Hoyt sweeting, raised by friend Paine Wingate near Hallowell cross roads. This is a winter apple and we have known them to be kept until 4th of July. He would undoubtedly furnish grafts of them. We saw some very sweet apples last fall in the orchard of Mr. Benj. Southworth in this town, but we believe they were fall apples. We should recommend our correspondent to obtain some of them, for it is seldom that you find so rich a sweet as they are. The trees are natural, having never been grafted. Our friend S. N. will do well when his trees begin to bear, if he carries his plan out.

We hope some of our subscribers will give him further information.—ED.

MAPLE SUGAR.

The time draws nigh when the manufacturers of maple sugar will take to the bush. We have not seen the returns made by the Selectmen, Assessors, &c., of our towns and plantations and cannot therefore tell the actual amount of sugar made in Maine. We know this however, three times as much may be made as is made. Thousands, and tens of thousands of acres, covered with rock maple, may be found on our frontier, where the sugar camp was never erected and indeed where the human foot has scarcely ever trod.

Why might not these be entered for the purpose of sugaring? A little more care and system in the mode of manufacturing would greatly increase the amount made.

Very little of that manufactured in the woods, receives any particular refining. The sap is collected together, boiled down, hurried home and used as occasion requires. Why might not establishments be established in suitable places for refining this kind of sugar. The crude material, that is—the sugar from the woods might be brought here and converted into beautiful loaf sugar, with as little trouble as that from the cane.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—We have received a pamphlet from Rev. Mr. Colman containing three agricultural addresses delivered by him before several societies. They are excellent.

MASSACHUSETTS ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.

We have received from our old friend Dr. Howe—the devoted and indefatigable Director of this Institution, the ninth annual report of the Trustees. It is full of interesting matter relative to what is doing for that unfortunate class. Among all the benevolent institutions of the day, none have been more useful than Institutions for the deaf and dumb, and for the blind. They have lifted a large class of unfortunate human beings from the depths of ignorance—from a sort of living death, if we may so speak, to the enjoyment of knowledge, of living, active usefulness. They no longer hang as a dead weight upon their friends or the community, but come forward and join the ranks of society almost, if not quite, upon equal footing. Their intellect and talents are no longer encased, as it were, in an impenetrable prison house but the light of science is made to illumine the darkness which enveloped the soul, and they are raised from a mere animal, to an enlightened, reformed, social being, rejoicing in its strength of mind, and stretching onward and upward to unite with the great source of light and life. It contains a very interesting account of Laura Bridgman—who is blind, deaf and dumb and who has been at the asylum since 1837. This case is so interesting that we shall copy it into the Farmer as soon as we can find room for it.

The following information may be of use to those who are desirous of knowing upon what terms the blind are admitted into the Asylum.

This department is now open to any adult blind person (not over fifty years of age,) of good moral character; and the regulations are as follows: beneficiaries from Massachusetts are admitted gratuitously; beneficiaries from Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, or Connecticut by warrants from their respective States or security from their friends for the payment of \$100 the first year; and fifty dollars the second year.

After the first year an account current will be opened with each pupil; he will be charged with the actual cost of his board, which will not be over two dollars per week; and he will be credited with the amount paid for him by the State, or by his friends; also with his earnings over and above the cost of the stock which he uses, so that all his earnings over one dollar per week, will be his own. By the third year it will be known whether his earnings will more than pay the actual cost of his board; if they should, he will have it at his option to remain and receive his earnings or not. Those who prove unable to earn their own livelihood will not be retained; as it is not desirable to convert the establishment into an almshouse, or to retain any but working bees in the hive. Those who by physical or mental imbecility are disqualified for work, are thereby disqualified from being members of an industrious community; and they can be better provided for in establishments fitted for the infirm.

All former pupils of this, or of other kindred Institutions, who have been regularly discharged, may be admitted to the work department upon the same conditions as those who are upon their second year.

It shall be our endeavor to render this department pleasant and profitable to those who choose to enter it.

Much of its success however, will depend on the disposition of the public to patronize it. The articles manufactured will be warranted to be of the best materials and faithfully made up; and pains will be taken by the use of good stock, and by fidelity of work, to compensate for the apparent disadvantage of inferiority in elegance and neatness of execution.

A blind man cannot finish a broom, or a brush with that neatness and polish which a seeing workman can; but he can make as strong and serviceable an article, and he is willing to work for a smaller profit.

At the depository in the city (No. 152 Washington Street, will) be found for sale, mattresses of hair and palm leaf; cushions, entry mats, shoe brushes, cloth

A. Holmes

brushes, brooms, and various articles of fancy work. They are offered at fair prices; and the purchaser will not be expected to pay a cent more than the articles are worth.

NEW INVENTION.—We learn from the London Standard that a Mr. Hill, a gentleman of great scientific ability, has ascertained that a woolen band or belt, if passed over two plain rollers one fixed at the surface of the water, by turning the upper roller at the rate of 1000 feet per minute, the adhesion of the water overcomes its gravity, and a much larger quantity, as in the case of the common pump, is raised and discharged in a uniform and continuous stream. The inventor at once secured a patent for a valuable and important discovery, and it is now in use in various noblemen and gentlemen's estate throughout England. It is likewise applied to the drainage of waste lands, mines, and coal pits.

NOTE.—There is nothing new in this, unless it be the making of the belt or woolen. You will find that the water from a deep well that supplies water to a Steam Engine in a foundry in Kingston, Mass. is taken up by a rope passing over two pulleys as above described. The gentlemen of "great scientific ability" has patented an old invention.—ED. M. FAR.

Original.

A LAND-LUBBER'S VOYAGE IN MAINE.

"Columbia's sons, spurn not the rugged toil,
Your nation's glory is a cultured soil."

Anonymous.

In Dixmont we noticed another improvement going on upon one of the farms, the sight of which must be pleasing to an agricultural eye: namely, the workmen were employed in carting bog mud, from a dried mud hole, to the upland. Inquiring of the owner, if he had tested the value of such dressing for land; he replied, he had not exactly, but was of opinion, from what little experience he had had in the matter, that it was worth from a quarter to a third as much as common stable manure to put on such ground as this—referring to a part of his field near by, which was a gravelly soil. We commended the good man for his praiseworthy effort to improve the condition of his grounds, and took the liberty to suggest to him one simple idea upon the subject: to wit, that he was leaving one part of the mud hole, pointing to the sub-stratum—a dark colored, clayey looking substance—which was probably of as much, or more value as a dressing for his upland, than the part he was carting off. He said the idea was new to him, and thought he should experiment upon the subject in order to test the truth of the suggestion.

Every body knows, we suppose, that Dixmont is a "hill-town." It is the height of land in passing on the post road from Augusta to Bangor. The average altitude of the town is probably some five hundred feet above that of the former or latter place. Some of its deep glens exhibit a luscious mould of the first order for grass; and the "little mountains" (and there are plenty of them here) must be complete for sheep pasturage. They naturally remind one of the "highlands of Scotland." We think the town, from its soil, and undulating surface, presenting as it does, such quick succession of hill and dale, more naturally adapted to wool-growing than to any other branch of husbandry. Peaked mountain, so called, would make one boundless sheep pasture, good for little or nothing else; whilst perhaps at the same time, its sloping sides as you approach the bottom would afford good crops of grass and roots for a winter supply of food. If some Yankee should wish to drive a speculation on this wise, let him go and buy it, and try his luck. We presume it could be bought as cheap as "bull beef at ninepence a pound."

At Dixmont Corner we had a bird's eye view of the famous Butman Farm, owned and cultivated by Mr. H. Butman. It is situated on the north east of one of the Dixmont hills; the slope is a gentle one, and the soil, what we saw of it appeared to be a deep alluvium—admirable adapted to the growth of grass and grain. We also saw a part of his valuable stock; and we lamented that haste prevented our having leisure to take a further view of the farm, its stock and its appurtenances; for we opine the survey would do any one a deal of good. Mr. B. we believe is regarded as one of our best farmers.

We are reminded of an affecting anecdote told us by a gentleman of the town, which the original occupant of this farm, in part, was the hero of. Two brothers, John and Joseph,—John living on and owning the Butman farm at that time, and Joseph a neighboring one—beloved and respected by all who knew them, regarded as active, industrious, enterprising young men, and promising fair to lead prosperous, and happy lives—had both, much in accordance with the custom of the times, contracted a love of strong drink, even to intoxication. Their inebriant aberrations were deeply lamented by their more sober friends. Themselves too, were aware of approaching degradation without reform. In their sober, lucid moments, they

beheld with horror the yawning maelstrom, whose eddying vortex was fast drawing them within its fatal whirl. A few rounds more, and, inevitably their doom would be fixed, whence nought but miracle could work escape from utter destruction. 'Twas a critical moment. Life and death seemed poised in the scale. Which would predominate was a matter hung in anxious uncertainty.

They had both, at the time here spoken of, just returned from a day and night's debauch at the shrine of Bacchus. At the dawn of sobriety, when reason had assumed its rightful reign over the mind and conscience in a piercing voice, had told the reproof that rent their bosoms with gnawing, agonizing throes, every body may guess something of their mental suffering; but none but those who have passed through similar scenes of suffering, can actually realize their condition. It was a time to set home instruction.—They now, as they had often done before, resolved to break the spell of their enchantment, and fly the vortex of ruin. Before, they had resolved and relapsed, resolved and relapsed again as often as appetite and temptation joined to entice them. But now they resolved—they mutually, solemnly pledged themselves, each to the other, never, never, no never to drink another drop. The good spirit strove with them. And this was the forfeiture of the pledge. Each owned a fine young horse, and they pledged them in good faith, sacredly—each to the other, that the one, that should first take a drop of strong drink, excepting at the prescription of a good physician, should forfeit to the other his horse. The pledge was sacredly kept a twelve month. Happening both of them, at this juncture, to be at a house raising; John from appetite, social feeling or temptation, or perhaps all these joined together, gave way. It was a fatal moment. He first gave his brother a pressing invitation to relax and join him. Joseph was fixed in his purpose and yielded not an iota. John then openly declared, horse or no horse, he would forego the pleasure no longer. He drank—

"The social glass I saw him seize
The more with festive wit to please,
Gradual indulgence on him stole,
Frequent became the midnight bowl.
Shame was mingled with the draught
Indignantly he drank and laughed.
In the bowl's bottom Bankruptcy
Was placed."

His subsequent history—the history of thousands—is told in few words—he drank—was lost, mentally, morally, eternally.

Joseph, on the other hand, has never been known, from that day to this, to swerve in the least from the faith of the pledge; and the sequel is,—he is saved. He has risen,—to say nothing of his own self-respect and happiness—to wealth and distinction among his fellow townsmen—has repeatedly been advanced to some of the first offices in his town—an honor and an ornament to the same. So saith my informant.

The name, Dixmont is derived—Dix from Dr. E. Dix, late of Boston, one of the original proprietors of the town; and mont from its hilly or mountainous aspect.

In due time more.

B. F. W.

West Sidney, Jan. 1841.

Original.

LEGISLATIVE AID TO AGRICULTURE.

MR. EDITOR:—I am glad to see that our present Governor speaks so highly of our state, in his message to the Legislature, and hope his good opinion of its capability to support traders Mechanics and Manufacturers, may be fully realized. But in order to do this, it is all important that the Agricultural part of the community, should not only increase in numbers, but also be able to make the most of their labor, or in other words, to work understandingly, possessing at least, some scientific knowledge of their occupation. For a man who undertakes to get his living by farming, in order to do it, in the most easy and profitable manner, ought, and must be acquainted with the best mode of doing it, which he cannot be, unless he has some considerable knowledge of Agricultural Chemistry. Which teaches him the composition of the soil upon which he labors, and the nature and qualities of the different manures he may apply, together with an understanding of the kind of crops which is most proper to be raised upon the different kinds of land, which he may happen to possess. In having this knowledge, he will be able to pursue the occupation of a farmer with advantage to himself and to the community generally. For I hold it to be a truth self evident, that, that man who can produce the most, from the same quantity of land, with the least labor and expense, without exhausting the soil, is the most thrifty and profitable farmer.

I am aware Mr. Editor, that all observing men, who till the earth, and "eat their bread in the sweat of their face" may find out the kind of knowledge and information, which it is needful for them to possess, after they have tried "experiment" after "experiment" upon it, until they have become nearly or quite ruined by it, or perhaps given up the pursuit in disgust. But

had they have had this knowledge in the outset, they might have saved much labor and expense, and have made farming profitable "into the bargain." I am willing to allow, that "bought wit is best, when not bought too dear," and am ready to concede that I am not one of those persons, who believe that a good and thorough knowledge of agriculture, comes to any one intuitively, any more than any other art or science. For, I believe it is a fact, that in order to understand agriculture properly, we must have a scientific knowledge of it, and "the more we possess of it the better," or at least I have never become acquainted with the person, who had too much of it upon this subject.

It is true, a man may have a great deal of experience, for it is said "he is a good school master" although I think he keeps a hard one sometimes, and I believe oftentimes the instruction comes too late. In order therefore to obtain, and acquire some of this knowledge and information, which we so much need as farmers, and which, we now obtain the most of, by our own experience, I would suggest the propriety, of having our Legislature make an appropriation of some two or three thousand dollars to be expended, in the procuring and disseminating of agricultural information.

This might be done, by appointing some good practical farmer, in each county, who has a tact for Agricultural knowledge and pursuits, to visit every town in his county, see and converse with the principal farmers in each town, examine their farms, learn their method of managing them, the amount of labor and expense, to carry them on, kind and quality of stock kept &c, together, with all other kinds of information necessary, with the income of their farms, point out any defects, if seen, and gather every thing useful in agriculture, from all he thus visits, and make a report of his labors for the benefit of the whole. In this way or something like it, he might collect a mass of information which would be highly useful to the community.

I am aware that it may be objected, that our taxes are already heavy and hard to be borne. But I who has to pay the most, and on what class of the community do they fall heaviest? Most certainly upon the Farmers. It is them, who pay most for the support of the government. And shall not that government do something for their encouragement? By doing it, they will find, that an increased interest in farming operations, will largely contribute to the sources of the state, thereby, increasing the taxable property, and in the same ratio, the means of paying the taxes so assessed upon it.

This subject is to me, and I believe to many, as interesting and important one, and might be followed out in all its parts, to advantage. The few detached ideas which I have here presented for the consideration of your readers, I am aware are very imperfect, but such as they are I commit them to their examination, hoping, that they may be the means of provoking some more able hand, to engage in bringing forth and maturing some plan, which may serve to increase and diffuse "more light" amongst the agricultural portion of the state, and bring forward men who have the time and talents to devote to this important and momentous subject.

ASA BARTON

Garland Jan. 21, 1841.

Original.

RAISING WHEAT.

MR. HOLMES:—In this section of the State, it is, and probably must be, the principle producing crop on our farms. Although, many other crops may be raised to advantage, still wheat may be raised with as much ease and rapidity considering its relative value, as any crop whatever by most of our farmers. Provided ways, they pay proper attention and care in the selection of their seed, by procuring the best variety which is adapted to our soil and climate.

There was a kind of wheat introduced into this vicinity the past year, from New Hampshire, under the name of the "Black Sea wheat," which produced a yielding about twelve to one. This variety of wheat was of the bearded kind, green, tall with long heads and nearly as full bearded as the four rowed wheat when it was nearly ripe, it presented a reddish appearance. I supposed it might be a variety of red bearded wheat. perhaps it might have originated from the regions near or contiguous to the "Black Sea." But as I have been informed the "real pure" does not possess all the characteristics which it presents. And I have thought that its extraordinary yield, over and above ours, which we generally was owing in a great measure, if not wholly, to its being from a distance, or what farmers understand "changing the seed." I am certain that we do not pay sufficient attention to this subject, nor appreciate its advantages so highly as we ought, especially when we procure it from the same or a higher latitude than this I am certain, having had some experience on the subject.

It is a fact that wheat which has grown for many years upon the same kind of land changing to a different soil, will yield a much better crop—upon the same neighborhood, I am therefore confident

should we pay more attention to this subject, we should not so often complain of poor crops. What I have said of wheat, will apply to all kinds of grain, and corn also, especially when taken from a higher latitude.

Perhaps these few hints may serve to induce some farmers, to try the "experiment" the coming season. If any should, will they have the goodness to give the result to the public through the medium of your valuable paper. As whatever tends to increase our crops or save labor, is of vast importance to the community.

ASA BARTON.

Garland Jan. 20, 1841.

Original.

BOX MEASURES.

MR. HOLMES:—In your useful paper, the Farmer, of Nov. 21, we notice a communication addressed to Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker, and credited to the Cultivator, over the signature James M. Garnett, headed "Valuable Table." There appears to be an inconsistency in the table which we wish to see explained. As we claim not to be a mathematician, nor even much of an arithmetician, the difficulty may perhaps very easily be obviated by those better acquainted.

The matter we speak of is this. In the first item of the table it will be seen the cubic dimension of the barrel is mentioned to be 10,725 inches; and in the third item the cubic dimension of the bushel is given 2,150 4-10. Now by comparison this cubic barrel will be found to contain 4 85-86 bushels, or within a very small fraction of 5 bushels. This is greatly at variance with the common opinion. It has always been supposed that a common barrel contains only 2 1/2 bushels, or thereabouts. How are we to account for this?

We think well of the utility of such a table as the one we are here speaking of, and hope that something of the kind may, in due time, find its way into some one of our many primary school books. It doubtless would be found highly useful to both young and old in ascertaining the contents of boxes, cisterns, &c.

West Sidney, Dec., 1840.

B. F. W.

PUMPKINS.

Prospect Hill, Feb. 1, 1841.

MR. EDITOR,—My time and mind have been so much occupied for some weeks past, that I have not made it convenient to give you the statements, (mentioned in a former communication) of some of my crops for the last season. I propose to occupy a small part of your paper for a few weeks, in giving my mode of cultivating some of our most common articles, the date when the work is performed, the expense of doing it, and the quantity produced.—If others will give their practice, and the results, we can by comparing notes profit by each other's experience.

At this time I shall only mention the crop of Pumpkins, which to me is of some importance. I feed them to my milking cows when the pastures get short. They give an increased quantity of rich milk, and hold their flesh until they are turned into our rowen feed. I feed them also to advantage to fattening cattle. My hogs thrive well on them when given raw, and fatten fast when boiled and mixed with ground stuff. I have heard that cows fed with them decrease in their milk; this is not my experience.

Farmers usually cultivate their Pumpkins with Corn, or Potatoes. I have raised them in that way to advantage; but I prefer cultivating them alone. They can then be gathered to advantage, by driving the team on the ground to load; we injure no other crop, and we put in a crop, of Rye with grass seed, in season to insure its starting before severe frosts. I usually take a part of an upland mowing lot, where the grass has run out, put the plow in well, turn the land completely over, and with a heavy roller make the surface flat; with a spade dig the holes 10 feet apart 18 inches square; make the hole large enough to contain nearly a peck of manure fine from the hog-pen; put the hole nearly full; then haul over about two inches fine soil; plant six to ten seeds in each hill, and cover them over that the hill shall be full as high as the surface of the field.

When they are well up, we go in with the Cultivator spread out to its full width, and work it both ways, through the field, so as almost to touch the plant. With a careful hand and quick walking, this is soon done, and then there is but little to be done with the hoe. We then go through with the hoe, and work about the hill.—If insects appear about the plants we pull out but few of them; if they are free from insects we reduce them to three or four.—After they are hoed we scatter a handful of dry ashes on and around each hill.—When the vines begin to run, we give it another dressing with the Cultivator and hoe as before, and if the bugs are done, pull out all but two vines. In a short time they will completely cover the ground.

The work is now finished until we gather the crop, which is partly done as we want to feed them to our stock; the balance are gathered for later feeding. My crops have differed very much for several years, yet I have never failed of having a fair com-

pensation for my out-lays, and improve the land by the cultivation.

The last season my vines were very promising for a time; they were then attacked by swarms of the striped bugs, which threatened to destroy the entire crop. We tried various things to stop their ravages, but nothing answered until we scattered over and around each hill a quantity of slacked lime. This drove them off, and what vines were left did remarkable well.

My crop was on a gravelly knoll of a trifle over one acre. We gathered eleven double ox cart loads, each load measuring 42 bushels,—making 462 bushels on this lot. Also 1 1-2 tons of vines to put in the hog-pen, which abundantly pays for clearing the lot.

Expenses of Cultivation.

May 18.	Man & team to plow and roll	3 00
" 20.	man & team to cart out 4 loads manure to put in holes, 1 day	2 00
" "	" 2 men digging holes & planting, 1 day each	2 00
June 10 & 11.	working with the cultivator & hoeing first time,	3 00
" 12.	putting ashes and lime on vines,	1 00
" 27.	working with cultivator & hoeing 2d time,	3 00
Sept.	gathering and carting pumpkins,	3 00

Whole cost of crop, \$17 00

Yours, WM. K. TOWNSEND.

Farmers Gazette.

TWELVE MONTH'S CLOCK.

We extract the following, from the Newark Daily Advertiser, the editor of which, says:—

"An esteemed correspondent, who is well qualified to speak on the subject, has furnished us with the following account of an important invention by a modest and ingenious mechanic of this city. We take great pleasure in thus bringing it before the public."

"I see in your paper a notice of a Clock recently invented by Aaron D. Crane of this city. Having had some opportunity of seeing and testing its movement, I can assure you, Mr. Editor, that it is a most remarkable piece of mechanical ingenuity, and must form quite an epoch in the history of Horology. Mr. Crane's ingenuity has been exhibited on former occasions. The clock which he erected in the steeple of Trinity church, in this city, is probably unequalled, as a chronometer, by any in the United States. During the past season it has hardly, at times, varied more than a minute in a month. The time-keeping part is down in the body of the steeple, just above the front door by which you enter the church, 60 feet below the dial; while the only connexion is a slender wire. Of course it is entirely unaffected by wind or weather, and always indicates the true time, even when the hands on the external dial are stopped by incrustations of ice, or any derangement in the works above. The principle on which the clock is constructed, is precisely that of a ship chronometer, only that the pendulum is used in place of the balance. The pendulum, therefore, is wholly detached, and there is the least possible amount of friction.

But Mr. Crane's genius was not satisfied to rest here. His busy mind was continually on the alert, until one of those accidentals, as it were, which have ushered in almost all the great discoveries of modern times, suggested to him a new and simple plan by which to measure the progress of time. He had for some purpose or other suspended a weight by a slender spring, and given it an impulse which communicated a rotary motion. After a certain time the motion was reversed by the re-action of the spring. We have seen the same thing probably an hundred times. Many an apple fell before Newton's time, and many a tea-kettle lid was raised before Fulton made his steamboat. But it was reserved for a mechanic of our city to apply so simple a movement to the art of time-keeping; it was the thought of an instant, and I well remember the expression of countenance, when he came to me immediately afterward, and communicated his discovery. It certainly was with the feeling if not in the language of Archimedes, when he rushed forth from his bath with the solution of the problem respecting Hiero's crown.

The principle once discovered there was still great difficulty in its application, and it has been until after months (nearly a year, indeed,) of patient study and toilsome labor, that he has at length brought his plan to perfection, and produced a clock—the fellow of which the world has never seen. In the train which belongs to the time-keeping part there are but four wheels—two additional being required for striking. The whole is moved by one power hardly equal to that of an eight-day clock,—and when once wound up will go with the sun throughout his annual course. In bulk, it is about equal to the common French mantel clock, and can be made to suit any taste or fancy. But its most remarkable property and greatest excel-

lency, is the extreme accuracy with which it is calculated to keep time. A great variety of experiments each enabled him to apply a spring which is perfectly isochronal, and of course when properly regulated, the movement must be entirely faultless. Having now secured a patent, as well in Europe as in this country, the clock will doubtless soon be before the public, when they can judge for themselves."

GREAT WORK IN ENGLAND.

The Liverpool correspondent of the New York Star writes:—"Last week was completed the greatest work of its kind, ever executed in this country. This is the Stockport Viaduct. The contractors being Liverpool men (John Thompsonson, and Samuel and James Holme, builders,) hundreds of people from this place went on Dec. 21st to view its completion. The Manchester and Birmingham direct line of railway now runs over not through, the town of Stockport. The arches literally stride over that large town. Standing in a valley, in Cheshire, the town of Stockport is too low for the level of the railroad. Mr. Buck, the engineer, had the first stones laid on the 10th of March, 1839, and the last, or capstone, on the 21st of December, 1840. Thus, in 21 months, was completed a viaduct, based on the solid rock, of 26 arches—22 of 63 feet span and 4 of 20 feet span. The length is 1786 feet. It stands 111 feet above the Mersey, which flows beneath, and is thus 6 feet higher than the Menai Bridge. The foundation, in the sand stone, is six feet deep, and 9 feet of stone work above ground. From thence to the springing of the arches the piers are of brick work, and the huge bends of the same material. Brick was used as less likely, when well made, to chip, splinter, or decay. The quantity of bricks used amounted to 11,000,000; there were also used 400,000 cubic feet of stone, and the whole cost £10,000. The utmost settling in the whole work after taking the wooden supporters from the the arches is half an inch.

A great saving has been effected by raising this viaduct to such a height, as it reduces the works of each side of the valley, and lessens the expense £50,000. It has been built 1786 feet long, because they had to span all the streets.—It is the first time that, for such a work, brick has been chiefly employed. This great work will long be a matter of wonder to the world.

CURE FOR SPAVIN IN HORSES.

MR. EDITOR—Having for several years practiced more or less as a farrier, and wishing to benefit the public by what I have learned, I send you the following recipes for the cure of spavin in horses: for the efficacy of which, not only myself but many of my townsmen can vouch.

Take a strong mixture of copperas and vinegar, with which rub the part affected, keeping the horse dry and stirring him only enough for exercise.

Again.—Take about a pailful of urine into which throw a quantity (the more the better) of old rusty iron; put the vessel near a fire, and let it stand 3 or 4 days, stirring it occasionally, when it will be fit for use. Apply this mixture twice a day—and in all cases it will soon effect a radical cure, or at least prove highly beneficial. Yours, &c., WM. HARTWELL.

Hillsborough, N. H., Jan. 25, 1841.—N. E. Farmer.

Officers of the Penobscot Agricultural Society.—John Cutler, President—Stevens Davis, Amasa Stetson, Reuben Ball, Vice Presidents—Sewall Stanley, Recording Secretary—John Wyman, Corresponding Secretary—Abram Sanborn, A. Wing, James Tilton, Trustees—J. Tilden, Treasurer—David Crowell, Collector—John Wyman Agent for Collector &c in Bangor and vicinity—Hammond Eastman, Horace S. Upham, Asa Straw, Standing Committee on Stock—Seba French, Cornelius Coolidge, Lysander Cutler, Standing Committee on Crops—A. R. Hallowell, P. B. Mills, Thomas A. Egery, Committee on Manufactures.

African Sheep.—The Boston Society of Natural History have received from our consul at Tripoli, three sheep of the four horned variety, and one specimen of the Fezzan variety from the neighborhood of Mount Atlas. The tails of the four horned species are very fat, and in the full grown animal often weigh fifteen pounds. They are entirely composed of a substance between marrow and fat, serving very often in the country where they are most abundant, instead of butter for cooking. When the animal is young, this fat is little inferior to marrow.—*American Traveller.*

The Silk Culture.—More than 1000 pounds of superior raw Silk was made in Massachusetts during the last year. Gov. Seward, of New York, in his message, presents the most cogent reasons for the advancement of the Silk culture and announces the important fact that two small districts in Italy possessing less natural advantages than that State, export annually to the amount of twenty-five millions of dollars.



AGRICULTURAL.

Original.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS TO BE USEFUL MUST BE DISCRIMINATING, AND FOR THIS PURPOSE NEED LEGISLATIVE SUPERVISORS.

MR. HOLMES:—Mr. Colman in his report of the agriculture of Berkshire in Mass., has the following remarks, says he, "I believe it must be admitted, that there is no class of men who pay so little attention to exactness in all their operations; and none more ready to draw hasty conclusions or to deal in mere guesses, than farmers; thus, if I ask a farmer if he has used lime on his land, he answers, yes,—in what quantity to the acre? he answers he did not measure the lime or the land—could he see any difference where he limed, or where he did not lime? Answer, he limed the whole field equally. Did he apply it with manure or without—singly or in compost, or did he apply it to a part of the field with or without manure? He applied it to the whole field in the same way—did he perceive any good effects upon the field thus limed or manured? Yes. How were these effects ascertained, did he measure the crop? No. It was his opinion—he thought, &c." "This," says he, "is the way in which my inquiries are frequently answered; and shows how, what farmers call experiments, are frequently conducted."

Dr. Bates in his address lately published, tells in substance the same story, by implication, when he describes his "real farmer;" and it is a fact which must strike any scrutinizing mind with overwhelming force, who doubts his scrutiny to this subject. And the effect of this course must be the inevitable consequence that many disputed points on agricultural practice can never be satisfactorily decided by it.

It is from the consideration of such facts as these, I draw some of my arguments in favor of legislative enactment to elicit more certain information. I think that suitable men appointed specially for such purposes by personally calling the attention of all farmers to this point would introduce a spirit of inquiry, and induce many to make accurate experiments and bring them before the public, which might never be thought of; or if actually made, might never be given to the public.

I am glad to find a spirit of enquiry is kindling up here "in the back woods;" for I frequently hear, in stores and places of public resort, conversations strongly indicating the public feeling on the subject of improvement. Almost all seem to be anxious to get better sheep, swine, &c. Now, I would ask, what would be more likely to increase this spirit, and give it a proper direction, than the labors of intelligent men among the farmers, who should visit them at their own domicils, and mingle with them in their little social circles, or examine their growing crops, domestic animals, and the general management of the farms of intelligent and practical men. Nor would the influence be confined to the present race of farmers. The remarks of such men in the families they visited, would be never forgotten by the younger members of them; for if inspired by the right spirit, they would, on every proper occasion, impress upon the minds of the youth, wherever they went, the dignity of the profession, and the great responsibility of the farming community. Let us for a moment consider an intelligent person commissioned for the purpose of such a survey, as introduced to the family of a respectable farmer with a numerous family of children of both sexes; he lays aside at once all the stiffness of formality, and brings himself at once into their good feelings by his easy and unrestrained conversation with them; not only the parents, but also the children. And while he gathers up the stores of knowledge they possess, for the public benefit, he takes care by his frank and endearing conversation to leave behind him the most favorable impressions, on the minds of the youth, as well as the parents, of the dignity of the profession, and of the importance of frugality, economy, and industry to their reputation and usefulness in society. And when his labors and the result of his inquiries are published, will not these persons feel a peculiar interest in them from the very circumstance that they are able to identify some of their own experiments in them?

J. H. J.

Peru, Jan. 1841.

An important discovery in Blacksmiths in the article

of Steel Ore has been made at the South, it is said, and if true, the business of manufacturing edge tools will undergo a great revolution, as the labor now expended in their manufacture will be superceded by the more simple process of casting them. It is stated that in the town of Duane, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, is a vein of magnetic oxide, distinguished from the other minerals of that region by its capacity of yielding, directly from the process of smelting, a substance possessing all the physical and chemical properties of manufactured steel. From this analysis, it appears that the steel properties of the substance resulting from the smelting of this mineral are inherent, and not the result of any new or peculiar process. However little the world may be prepared to give credence to the existence of such a mineral in the state of an oxide, the fact is now too well established, remarks the writer from whom we quote, to admit of scepticism, and no one who will examine the edge tools and cutlery of all kinds that have, during the past season, been cast from this mineral and sent out into most of the cities for samples, can do so great violence to his own senses as to doubt any longer the existence of a "natural steel," from which, by the simple mode of moulding and casting, razor blades, penknives, shears, plane, irons, guages, axes of all sizes and descriptions, and every variety of tools of the machinist and carpenter's shop, are at once produced, having all the properties and best qualities of the purest steel.—*Bangor Courier*.

TIME OF SOWING GRASS SEEDS.

GEORGETOWN, Jan. 18, 1841.

To the Editor of the Cultivator.

Sir: I have a very good piece of land on a high hill, five acres of which last spring I laid down to grain and grass. I sowed nine dollars worth of grass seed upon it; it came up well, and grew until the middle of June, and then the drought killed it out; it is very bad to cultivate.—I wish to know your opinion as to the best way of managing it, whether it will do to sow grass seed upon it, on the snow, in the month of March, or would you suggest some other way by which to manage it.

I have read your valuable paper for more than a year, and am very much pleased with it. Please insert the information in your paper, and confer a favor upon a subscriber.

Yours respectfully,

ASA NELSON.

We often suffer much in consequence of sowing poor grass seed, or on account of sowing in the wrong season of the year, for we lose thus not only the expected harvest of hay, but ploughing our lands again we turn under no green crop; the soil being wholly destitute of vegetable matter both above and beneath the surface.

We ought therefore to be very particular in regard to our time of sowing, and in regard to the seed we make use of. If our correspondent's land is in good heart, he may sow clover or other seed on the surface on the snow in March, and much of it will be buried deep enough by the spring thaws and rains; and if he passes a roller over it early in spring he will bury it still better,—but as the land has now lain through one whole season, and is situated on a "high hill," the better mode will be to sow grass seed as soon as the snow is off, and bury it with an iron tooth harrow.

We have practiced in this manner more than once when our grass was winter killed—and when the land is in good order the clover will make excellent pasturing through the summer—the southern clover should be sown for pasturing—it is much better for this purpose than the large northern. If our correspondent intends his hill for mowing, he will hardly be able to raise his clover or his herdsgrass high enough next summer for the scythe; but for pasturing he cannot do better than to sow a variety of seeds, and among them the Dutch honey-suckle, or white clover.

As the land is not easily tilled it may not be best to plough it up again at present, even if his object is a hay crop—he can sow his seed and let his cattle feed on it in the fall, and it will be tall enough for the scythe by another year. This will be better than to break the land up again, unless he has manure to put on it.

As many of us are getting into the practice of fall seeding for mowing lands whenever we can make it convenient to do it, finding that we are much more certain of succeeding than when we sow down with grain in the spring, we cannot advise our friend to break up his hard land for the purpose of seeding down again with grain and grass—if it were land of easy tillage, and he intended it for mowing, he might make it quite rich by ploughing in green crops next spring and summer, and early in the fall he might sow

his herds-grass and his red-top without grain. These would produce heavy harvests the next year following.—*Boston Cultivator*.

CULTIVATION.—CURIOUS FACTS.

The history of some of our most common agricultural and horticultural products, furnishes a useful lesson respecting the beneficial effects of careful cultivation. The husbandman may read, in the case of the potato, particularly, not merely the effects produced by accident in the introduction of useful plants, but the vast improvements resulting from judicious culture.

The speech of Col. Knapp, in delivering the premiums awarded by the American Institute to individuals residing in Newark, embraced many curious facts, which will probably be read with profit by intelligent farmers. We quote a few paragraphs.

"Every thing in this country, (said he) has been brought forward by protection. In this bleak climate, but few of the sustaining fruits of the earth were here indigenous, or in a perfect state. Even the Indian corn, so often considered as a native here, was with difficulty acclimated. It was brought from South, and by degrees was coaxed to ripen in a northern latitude. The aborigines who cultivated it taught the pilgrims how to raise it; they plucked the earliest ears with the husk and braided several of them together, for the next year's seed, and their care was rewarded by an earlier and surer crop.

"The pumpkin brought from Spain, was first planted in Rowley, Massachusetts, and it was several years before they came to a hard knotty shell, which marks the true yankee pumpkin, such as are selected for the golden pies of their glorious thanksgiving festival.

"Our wheat was with difficulty acclimated. That brought from the mother country had grown from spring to fall, but the season was not long enough here to ensure a crop; it was then sown in the fall, grew under snows in winter, and catching the warmest growth of spring, yielded its increase by midsummer.

"Asparagus, which is now the delight of all as an early vegetable, and for which several millions of dollars are paid our gardeners yearly, is of late culture in this country. At the time of the revolution, asparagus was only cultivated on the seaboard; this luxury had not then reached the farmer of the interior.

"The history of the potato is a singular one. Rees' Encyclopædia, states that the potato was brought from Virginia, by Sir Walter Raleigh, to Ireland.

The writer should have said from South America, in the latter part of the sixteen century. He had no idea of its ever being used as an esculent, at that time. It was pointed out to him as a beautiful flower, and its hard bulby root was said, by the natives, to possess medicinal qualities. He took it to Ireland, where he had estates presented to him by Queen Elizabeth, and planted it in his garden. The flower did not improve by cultivation, but the root grew larger and softer. The potato, in its native bed, was a coarse ground nut. The thought struck the philosopher to try the potato as an edible, and boiling and roasting it, found it, by either process, excellent. He then gave some of the plants to the peasantry, and they soon became, in a measure, a substitute for bread when the harvest was scanty.

"The potato was successfully cultivated in Ireland before it was thought so little of in England. it grew into favor by slow degrees, and was so little known when our pilgrim fathers came to this country, that it was not thought of for a crop in the New World. It would have been an excellent thing for them, if they had been acquainted with the value of the potato. It was not until 1710 that the Irish potato reached the country. A colony of Presbyterian Irish, who settled in Londonderry, in New Hampshire, brought the root with them. This people found their favorite vegetable flourished well in new grounds. By degrees their neighbors came into the habit of raising potatoes; but many years elapsed before the cultivation of them was general among the yeomanry of the country. Long after they were cultivated in New England, they were held in contempt and the master mechanic often had to stipulate with his apprentice that he should not be obliged to eat potatoes. An aged mechanic once informed me that he raised nine bushels, having at that time (1746) a dozen apprentices, but did not venture to offer them a boiled potato with the meat, but left them in the cellar for the apprentices to get and roast as they pleased; he soon found that he should not have enough for seed, and locked up what was left. The next year he raised the enormous quantity of thirty-six bushels; the neighbors started—but his boys devoured them during the following winter.

"About this time, some of the gentry brought th

vegetable on their tables, and the prejudice against them vanished. Thus, by degrees, a taste for this food was formed, never to be extinguished. The cultivation of the potato is now well understood—a crop ameliorates, instead of impoverishing the soil, and the culture can be increased to any extent. Thus, by the curiosity of one lover of nature, and his experiments, has a humble weed been brought from the mountains of South America, and spread over Europe and North America, until it is emphatically called "the bread of nations." Still the country from which it was taken, has been too ignorant or superstitious to attempt its cultivation, until within a few years. Now, the lights of science are chasing away the long, deep shadows of the Andes.

"Rice was brought from India in 1792, and cultivated by way of experiment in South Carolina. It succeeded well, and was, for many years the staple article of the State. It seems strange, but it is not more strange, than true, that a vegetable should have a moral and religious influence over the minds of men. Brahma could never have enforced his code of religious rites, with an hundred incarnations, if India had not abounded in the rice plant. His followers would have become carnivorous, notwithstanding all the rays of his glory and the awful exhibition of his might. If he had not driven the animals away, and secured the vegetable kingdom for his worshipers. Man is, in spite of his philosophy, a creature of the earth—and in a common measure, like the chameleon, takes the hues of his character from his position and his food.

"The cotton plant was at first cultivated as a flower in our gardens, and a beautiful flower it is. This plant alone has made a revolution in the finances of the world. Look at the growth and consumption of it in the United States, and the immense manufacture of it in England, where it cannot be grown, and you will find my assertion true in its most extended sense.

"Until our purchase of Louisiana, this country was indebted to the East and West Indies for Sugar. In the country—the thirteen United States—sugar and molasses were made in small quantities, from corn-stalks, sweet apples, pumpkins, and maple sugar trees; put all together, furnished but a small part of the sugar demanded by the great mass of people. Our people are fond of saccharine, or sweetening, to use our peculiar term for it.

"The corn-stalks, the pumpkin, and the sweet apple, are given up for sugar and molasses and the maple tree is falling before the axe—and we must rely on the sugar cane alone, unless we can substitute, as in France, the sugar beet. The culture of the sugar beet has been commenced with us and probably will be successful."

THE VISITOR.

CONDUCTED BY CYRIL PEARL.

BUCKFIELD HIGH SCHOOL AND LYCEUM.

It will be seen by the advertisement of the Directors of this institution that we are soon to attempt carrying out, in some degree, the doctrines upon education which we have for years maintained in lectures. The plan of the institution will vary some what from that of ordinary Academies and High Schools and the effort may be regarded as experiment, the practical results of which time will determine. The study and the proper discipline of the human constitution and the human mind; the study of Natural History—if the Geography, Geology, and Natural Scenery Resources, employments and interests of our own State, the circumstances which make up the true value of Maine as a place of residence—the facilities for employing and sustaining a dense population, and a population distinguished for energy intelligence virtue and happiness. These and kindred topics demand a more important place than they have occupied in our systems of education. Our youth should grow up better acquainted with this birth-right, and with the means by which it can be rendered still more valuable.

How far these objects shall be effected it would not be in place to predict or presume. We can only bring to the work such views and desires as have been awakened by years of earnest study of the subject of education, and an extended and intimate acquaintance with the people of Maine. We shall desire to aid those who may resort to the institution in their efforts to prepare for usefulness.

The location is favorable for such an enterprise. Its natural scenery is uncommonly beautiful, presenting various landscape views of great interest. It is a

region interesting for its Geological features, being within six miles of the Paris locality so justly celebrated, and within four miles of the Streaked Mountain. It has stage communication with Portland and Augusta three times in a week. The village is sufficiently large to accommodate a considerable number of boarders, and affords a good market, while it is not so extensive as to preclude a careful supervision of the habits of the pupils. Board will not exceed one dollar, and fifty cents per week, and in most cases probably will fall below that sum. No system of manual labor is yet matured but a disposition prevails among the citizens to furnish employment to those who desire it, and it is probable that several students can be accommodated in this respect.

ADDRESS BEFORE THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—(Continued.)

3. A. The teacher must impart a great amount of instruction. He must teach every child in the branch the child is pursuing. Perhaps he has 60 or 70 or 100 scholars of all ages from 3 or 4 years to 25. All must read and spell, and a large proportion have two or three other branches of study. He has scholars learning their letters, and others in the higher department of grammatical and rhetorical analysis and composition, and others at all points between these extremes. He has scholars that are learning to count and to master the simplest elements of notation, and others in algebra or geometry, and at every stage between them. He has lessons in penmanship, in geography, history, ancient and modern, and others too numerous to specify in the catalogue.

A feeling of the ludicrous sometimes comes over us in examining catalogues of academies and private schools as we see the variety of branches one man proposes to teach; but we seldom find in any catalogue a teacher attempting so many things under such decided disadvantages as the teacher of the public school finds expected at his hands. And yet our systems of common education are not too comprehensive. They do not embrace all the topics of real importance. There is a wide range of instruction demanded in our schools which is not embraced in ordinary school books, and which has no organized classes to pursue it. The great object of life—the business and the means of education—the "education of the hand and the heart" or the mutual relation and dependence of the body and the soul, and the necessity of cultivating in proportion and harmony all the powers of each, and the way of doing this, the formation of habits and character, and the knowledge of body and mind essential to this, a knowledge of men and things, of opinions and principles and practices and principles and employments; a knowledge of the relations and reciprocal duties of life—duties to themselves, to others, and to God—duties as members of families, of society, of a civil relationship, as citizens of a republic with the solemn responsibilities of such citizenship; the relations they sustain to their country and to the world; to the present and the future generations of this nation that shall aid in shaping the destinies of the world. The duties which children and youth will soon be called upon to meet as the men and women, the teachers, the parents, the Christians and the ministers of religion, the legislators, the judges and witnesses and voters, the preservers or the destroyers of all that is dear in the blood-bought institutions of our country. The duties and absorbing interests and responsibilities which cluster around them as rational, accountable and immortal beings with powers and capacities for everlasting expansion and progression in knowledge, in happiness and glory; and yet susceptible of the most terrible perversion—a perversion sure to follow existing tendencies of human nature unless checked and counteracted by the influences of education, or of grace, or both combined—a perversion whose power of evil is limited only by the capacities and duration of the soul.

On subjects so broad, so high, so interwoven with the dearest interests of man, for time and eternity, there must be instruction—much and thorough and repeated instruction; there must be precept upon precept—line upon line. But when and where shall this be if not in the school room? Can we rely upon the skill and faithfulness of parents to impart knowledge so varied, so extensive, so essential? Will it all be imparted in the family circle? Will the instructions of the sanctuary and the sabbath school or the lyceum and the lecture room in or the library? Will either or all these secure to the mass of the community this wide range of instruction? Have they ever done this where the school room is neglected and the faithful teacher is not found? Is there any thing in the existing habits of the people and the present pros-

pects of the community which justifies the hope that such instructions will be secured by any process, if not imparted to a great extent by the teachers in our public schools? We think not; and we must therefore insist that a great amount of knowledge must be imparted by the teacher, aside from the ordinary routine of recitations and the study of books. A part of each day must be devoted to general oral instruction and visible illustration in science, in the arts and employments, in morals, in habits and character, in every thing of value which the scholars will need to know and practice amid the sober realities of common life. Instruction so extensive and varied, demands high qualifications and vigorous, concentrated and persevering effort. The teacher must have knowledge of what he would teach. He must have clear and vivid perceptions of the truths he would utter, and then he must have power to express them in a clear and impressive manner—a manner which awakens, arrests and fixes the attention, and leaves distinct impressions on the mind of each scholar; and this is a great work—a work of vital importance to the success of our schools, and yet a work which few it is feared successfully perform. Yet we insist upon the position that this is the work of the teacher. He may not neglect it or think lightly of it and be innocent. No—not even while the general apathy and indifference of the community tolerates or slumbers over such neglect.

This general instruction may not indeed supersede the ordinary studies of scholars, but must cheer and animate them to higher and more successful personal effort. Let the ordinary routine of the school room be daily interrupted for a short time by some lesson of practical wisdom which all can understand, and let instruction flow from the lips, and beam from the eye, and speak out in the actions of a beloved and faithful teacher, and every part of the duties of that day will be performed with a high relish and increased vigor.

4. B. The teacher must secure attention to his instructions. It is not enough that he give good instruction, for if this is not received and applied to practice it might as well be given to the birds or the brutes the winds or the waves. The teacher then must not only teach them to read but must see that they do read—read accurately,—not only show them how to study but secure study—not only teach them to think but require them to think, and furnish materials for thinking—not only teach them to hold a pen but secure the right holding and skilful use of it. He must teach them right conduct, and secure this right conduct—teach them to govern themselves, and see that they do it. He must not only teach right principles but secure respect for those principles by requiring them to be put into immediate and habitual practice. This is what constitutes the good teacher. It is something to gain a thorough acquaintance with correct principles and theories. It is a still higher attainment to be able to explain those principles and theories, and make them clearly understood by others. It may be considered a decided advance upon this to be able to apply those principles to ones own conduct and carry them out and enforce them by personal experiment and example; but to unite all these and then to secure the adoption and practical application of them by the scholars of a school, with all their previous habits and notions, their restiveness, recklessness and indifference is surely no mean triumph. It is a great conquest. Yet this is what every teacher should attempt and secure to the utmost of his power. He must teach a pure morality and secure the practice of good morals. And he must do it in detail. He must teach them to use good language, and prevent them from using profane and indecent language. He must teach them to honor their parents and see to it that they do not dishonor them by vile conduct within or about the school room.

He must teach them to speak the truth and see to it that they do not lie to him or to others. He must teach them a sacred regard to property, that they may not steal, and see to it that they may not steal, even a pen, a pencil or the most minute and insignificant article of school furniture. So of every virtue, and every vice; the one must be encouraged the other forbidden, and not only so, the virtue must be cultivated practised, and the vice must be let alone before it be meddled with or with the least possible delay and in the most faithful manner be reprovved and corrected afterwards. This is indeed a difficult work and especially where lax notions of morals and of government prevail in families and neighborhoods. But it is necessary work. The teacher must undertake it, or he must expect painful recollections through life for neglecting such duty, and they may haunt him in eternity. He may constantly hear such terrible words as withered the soul of Eli. His sons made themselves vile and he restrained them not. Such burning words

will visit, parents and teachers too, if the duties we here urge are neglected in the family and the school room and no new discoveries or sickly theories of government without authority, or obedience without submission, or law without penalties, or penalties that are never to be inflicted, can blot out these words or destroy the hand writing, when the victims of such indulgence clothed in shame and guilt and overwhelmed in self-ruin, are full in view and with fiendish malignity are charging their guilt and ruin upon the constituted guardians who "RESTRAINED THEM NOT."

5. Another important part of the teacher's work is to secure the necessary co-operation of others. No good teacher can be vain enough to suppose he can effect all that can be done in school, by his own unaided energies. He needs the co-operation of parents of older brothers and sisters, of the school agent and superintending committees, and the counsel of enlightened teachers and friends of education. To secure this the teacher must desire and deserve it and labor for it, and have skill to avail himself of it. Let him win the affections of the scholars and he will find access to their parents. Let him have the affection and confidence of parents and they will yield him substantial support and increase his power of usefulness. Let him have wisdom and experience, and the power to make his qualities and capacities apparent to the school committee, and he will have influence in their counsels, in the assignment of studies and selection of books, and all the arrangements which come under their supervision, and then he will be cheered and encouraged by their approbation and support. Teachers by individual and associated effort can do much to improve the character of schools and the entire school system, by this power of securing confidence and co-operation. This is an appropriate work for the teacher. Here is ground of encouragement for teachers' Associations. They have a wide and noble field of effort which they can enter and cultivate with great advantage, and by doing this they may secure a co-operation greatly needed, powerful in its results, blessed in its fruits.

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MAINE LEGISLATURE.

Thursday, Feb. 4. In Senate, the resolutions relating to the N. E. Boundary, introduced into the House by Mr. Delesdenier, were read, and on motion of Mr. Davis, laid on the table.

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Feb. 6. In the Senate Mr Davis called up Mr Delesdenier's Boundary resolutions and Wednesday next assigned for their consideration.

In the House.—On motion of Mr. Lowell of Minot, Ordered that the committee on Banks and Banking inquire into the expediency of repealing (instead of suspending) the small bill law.

Bill additional to extend the time to locate and construct the Portsmouth, Portland and Saco Railroad, was read twice and Tuesday assigned.

In Senate, Monday Feb. 8, 1841. Papers from the House read and passed in concurrence.

A communication was received from the Secretary of State, transmitting the returns of Inspectors of Fish, which, on motion of Mr. PARSONS, was referred to the joint standing committee on Interior Fisheries.

Mr. PARSONS, by leave, laid on the table a resolve in favor of the Passamaquoddy Indians, which passed to be engrossed. Adj.

In the House, Monday Feb. 7, 1841. A message was received from the Governor, transmitting report of the Bank Commissioners upon subjects connected with the Citizens Bank, and also a communication on said subject from Daniel Pike, Esq.

Resolves upon the subjects of National Bank, Public Lands, &c. submitted on Saturday by Mr. OTIS of Hallowell, were taken up, and discussed the remainder of the day.

In Senate Tuesday Feb. 9. Mr. Parsons, from the committee on bills in the second reading, reported a bill for the election of certain county officers by the people, with an amendment proposing to strike out all after the enacting clause, and provide for the election of county commissioners only.

On motion of Mr. Bolster, ordered, that the committee on the Insane Hospital inquire into the expediency of making provision by law, for persons in indigent circumstances, that are insane, to be sent to the Insane Hospital, to report by bill or otherwise.

The House was engaged all day, upon Mr. OTIS' resolutions, without adjourning during the day.

In Senate, Wednesday Feb. 10. Papers from the House read and referred in concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Ingalls the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Bill relative to the election of certain County Officers by the people, and after some discussion the Bill was passed to be engrossed.

The remainder of the day was taken up in discussing the Resolves upon the currency which came up from the House, passed by that body to be engrossed, but before the question was taken the Senate adjourned.

In the House. A communication was received from the Governor, transmitting a report from the Bank Commissioners, on the Citizens' Bank, Augusta, together with a letter from Daniel Pike, in relation to the same—and they were read, laid on the table and 1000 copies ordered to be printed.

BANKS.

The Advertiser of yesterday had an article stating some facts in relation to the Globe and Frankfort

Banks, which tend to show that these Banks are under the control of persons out of the State; that they have not been properly managed, and do not merit the confidence of the public. We have not room to day for a detailed statement of the facts given, which are gathered from the reports of the Bank Commissioners, who have examined the affairs of the Banks under a special requisition from the Governor and Council.

We learn that the bills of the Citizens' Bank, Augusta, are not received by the Associated Banks in Boston.

An injunction has been laid on the Newburyport Bank, by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts; and the Bank has been cited to appear and show cause why the injunction should not be made perpetual, and receivers appointed.—Argus.

We see by the last Western Recorder, published in Zanesville, that a Mr Andrew Whittier died near Cambridge, Ohio, July 25th, aged 125 years, less one month. The Rev. W. Marshall, in communicating the fact, states that one year ago last harvest he reaped eight sheaves of wheat, and shocked them.

Mrs. Kinney.—This ill-starred lady has determined to return forthwith to her native home, in Maine, in company with her father. The subscription opened in her behalf produced but a trifling sum. The stubborn fact is, whether right or wrong, the women in general are prejudiced against her, and very few husbands cared about paying out cash for nothing, and at the same time displease their wives.—Morning Post.

Examination of Pirates.—The villains who took possession of the schooner Alexander, and murdered a part of her crew near Cat Island an account of which we gave a few days since, were examined at New Orleans on the 2d inst. The facts developed on examination do not differ essentially from the published statement. Bill Smith who appears to have been the leader in the affair is a native of Maine.

There were only six perfectly clear days in the year 1840, viz: Jan. 16th and 17th—April 9th—July 12th—Oct. 6th, and Dec. 11th. Christmas day was colder than it has been for thirty years. Five feet of snow fell during the year, viz:—in January 10 inches, in February 2 inches, March 11 inches, in April, 3 inches, in Oct. 2 inches, in Nov. 4 inches, and in Dec. 30 inches.

A Deaf and Dumb man of Louisville, who has been educated at one of our northern asylums, having satisfied himself, after some reading on the subject, that his infirmity might be remedied, recently punctured the drum of his ear with an instrument of his own, and restored the lost sense. The most remarkable feature in the case is, that from not being able to articulate a sound at the time of the operation, he acquired the use of the language in a few hours, and in four days was capable of taking part in a sustained conversation.

Munificence.—A gentleman of New Orleans, named JUDAH Touro, has made a donation of ten thousand dollars towards the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument.

Wilson, the mail robber has been pardoned by the President. He was convicted in 1830, and has been in prison ever since. Porter, his accomplice, was hung.

Beauties of Legislation.—The members of the Ohio Legislature late spent ten days in debating whether they should publish 5000 or 6000 copies of the Governor's Message, and finally decided in favor of the smaller number—thereby saving the enormous sum of five dollars and fifty cents, the price asked for the extra thousand copies! The expense of the ten day's legislation cost the people of the State the sum of six thousand three hundred dollars!

The Boston Transcript says the Steam ship Columbia which arrived at that port on Friday last from England, brought about 30,000 letters, it being the largest mail ever delivered from any vessel at the Post Office in this city.—The amount of postage on the letters for city delivery at New York alone, exceeded two thousand dollars.

The Jury in the Eldridge case at Philadelphia, after having been confined nearly a fortnight have at length been discharged. They stood eleven for conviction and one for acquittal, and the minority member refused to conser with the majority.

An ordinary watch will make 432,000 beats in the twenty-four hours, and the balance or swing will perform a distance of about seven miles in the same time.

Public Domain. The amount of unsold land in nine States is 154,000,000 acres, sold \$4,000,000, receipts \$97,000,000, cost to the nation in the purchase of Louisiana and Florida, in extinguishing Indian titles, removing Indians, Indian wars, agencies, officers, &c., \$109,000,000. The cost so far has exceeded the receipts 12,000,000.

Generous.—It is stated in the Springfield (Mass) Republican, that the Directors of the Western Railroad have voted that the families of Noyes, Willard, Bacon, Macy,

and Ohern, who were accidentally killed at the Springfield depot a few weeks since, while in the service of the company, receive the same pay monthly, for one year, which the men would receive if alive. This is a commendable act, and we believe will be fully borne out by public sentiment.

A Cold Water Hog.—Mr Joseph Akerman of Newburyport has killed a hog 20 months old, and weighing 552 pounds, which has been raised entirely on cold water and corn, never having eaten any cooked or warm food.

Married.

In Poland, Jan. 27, by Rev. Mr. Wight, Mr. Levi A. Blake of Brewer, to Miss R. W. Jordan of Raymond.

In Thomaston, S. I. Lovejoy, to Miss Mary A. Chandler, both of T.; Mr. John W. Haskell to Miss Sarah Clark, both of T.

In Norridgewock, 25th, Mr. James Wood, 2d, to Miss Elizabeth Blackwell, both of N.

In Belfast, Capt. Elisha K. Pendleton to Miss Catharine S. Knowles.

DIED.

In this town, on Sunday night last, Mrs. Hannah, wife of Mr. A. M. Shaw, aged 47.

In Monmouth, on Sunday night last, Mr. David Clough, aged about 19.

In Hartford, Jan. 21, Jabez Churchill, in the 87th year of his age, formerly of Middlebury, Mass., a Revolutionary pensioner, and one of the little band now almost extinct, who was with Washington at Trenton and Princeton. In truth it may be said of him that he was an honest man. He was a firm believer in the great truths of the Gospel and was sustained in his last hours, by a comfortable hope beyond the grave. [Papers in Mass. will please copy.]

In St. George, Province of New Brunswick, on Sunday, 24th ult., Mrs. Harriet D. aged 43, wife of K. G. Robinson, Esq. formerly of Hallowell.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday Feb. 1, 1841. (From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.)

At market 390 Beef Cattle, 70 Stores, and 1250 Sheep. 60 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—We reduce our quotations to conform to sales to-day; a few were purchased on Saturday at higher prices. We quote a few extra \$6.25; first quality \$5.75 a \$6; second quality 5 a 5.50; third quality 4.25 a \$5.

Sheep.—We quote lots at \$2.25 and 2.75; Wethers \$3.75, 4.25, 4.75 and \$5.

Pigs.—None at market. About 200 are expected next week.

THE WEATHER.

Range of the Thermometer and Barometer at the Office of the Maine Farmer.

Feb. 11	Thermom.	Barometer.	Weather.	Wind.
5	19 22 28	29.70 29.70 29.65	FCF SE.	E.
6	23 21 32	29.45 29.45 29.45	CFN N.	N.
7	26 31 33	29.55 29.60 29.55	FFF NW.	NW.
8	25 29 31	29.60 29.65 29.65	FFF W.	NW.
9	8 20 27	29.65 29.65 29.55	FFC NW.	W.
10	27 31 32	29.30 29.30 29.20	SCF NNW.	NW.
11	29 21 22	29.25 29.30 29.30	FFF W.	W.

F for Fair weather; C Cloudy; S Snow; R Rain. The place of these letters indicate the character of the weather at each time of observation—viz at sunrise, at noon, and at sunset. * Below zero. * Shower between observations.

The direction of the wind is noted at sunrise and sunset.

ORTHOPEDIC INFIRMARY.—For the Treatment of Spinal Distortions, Club-feet, &c. At 65 Belknap street, Boston. Patients from a distance can be accommodated with board in the immediate neighborhood.

JOHN B. BROWN, M. D. Surgeon.

We the subscribers approve of Dr. J. B. Brown's plan of an Infirmary for the treatment of Spinal Affections, Club-Foot, and other Distortions of the human body, and will aid him by our advice whenever called upon.

John C. Warren, George Hayward, Edw. Reynolds, Jno. Randall, J. Mason Warren, John Jeffries, John Homans, M. S. Perry, W. Channing, George C. Shattuck, Jacob Bigelow, Enoch Hale, W. Strong, George Parkman, D. Humphrey Storer, George W. Otis Jr., Winslow Lewis, Jr., J. H. Lane, Edward Warren, George P. Duane, John Ware, George Bartlett, John Flint, J. V. C. Smith.

The above Institution has now been in operation over two years. During this time, a large number of Invalids have been admitted, who were suffering under almost every kind of physical deformity, particularly curvatures of the Spine and Club-Foot of all variety and degree.

The plan of Treatment in this Infirmary is in conformity with the most enlightened principles, which, in practice, have been found so successful in the modern Orthopedic Institutions of Europe. With what success it has been attended here, may be known by inquiring of any of the above surgeons.

Notice.

WHEREAS I have ever made ample provision for the support and comfort of Joanna S., my wife and have been ever willing to use every reasonable exertion to promote her happiness, and whereas the said Joanna S. has through the effects of unrestrained passion left my bed and board, this is to forbid all persons whatsoever, harboring or trusting her on my account as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. JOHN E. ROLFE. Rumford, February 5, 1841.

Buckfield High School and Lyceum.

REV. CYRIL PEARL, PRINCIPAL.

THE undersigned give notice that the Spring term in this institution will commence on MONDAY, the first day of March, and continue eleven weeks. Having secured the services of the Rev. CYRIL PEARL, who has been long devoted to the interests of Education, and familiar with the best models of teaching in New England, they are confident that the Institution will afford valuable facilities to persons of both sexes who desire a thorough and practical Education.

Besides the branches usually taught in Academies and High Schools, special effort will be made to effect the following objects:

1. To qualify teachers for our common schools
2. To awaken and encourage a due regard for productive industry.
3. To extend a knowledge of our own State, its Resources, Interests and Prospects.
4. To prepare those who seek instruction here for the relations and duties of common life.

The Institution is located in a quiet village, enjoying beautiful scenery, a healthy atmosphere, and facilities for boarding on economical terms, those who may resort here from other towns.

A valuable cabinet of Minerals and Philosophical Apparatus will be furnished.

Board per week, in good families, will be from \$1 to 1.50.

Tuition per term (payable in advance,) for common branches \$3.

Do. do. for higher branches and languages \$4.

Application for admission or for boarding may be made to either of the undersigned.

DIRECTORS.

ZADOC LONG, WILLIAM COLE,
SAM'L F. BROWN, JAMES JEWETT,
W. W. COMSTOCK.

A public address will be delivered on Monday evening, March 1, appropriate to the opening of the Institution. Buckfield, Jan. 28, 1841.

Machine Shop and Iron Foundry.

HOLMES & ROBBINS would inform the public that they continue to carry on the MACHINE MAKING BUSINESS as usual, at the Village in GARDINER, where they will be in readiness at all times to accommodate those who may favor them with their custom. They have an IRON FOUNDRY connected with the Machine Shop, where persons can have almost every kind of Casting made at short notice. Persons wishing for Mill work or Castings for Mills, will find it particularly to their advantage to call, as the assortment of Patterns for that kind of work is very extensive and as good as can be found in any place whatever.

Castings of various kinds kept constantly on hand—such as Cart and Wagon Hubs of all sizes, Fire-Frames, Oven, Ash and Boiler Mouths, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Gears of different kinds and sizes, &c. &c.

All orders for Machinery or Castings executed on the most reasonable terms, without delay.

Repairing done as usual.

Gardiner, March 21, 1840.

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Monmouth Academy.

THE Spring Term will commence on the first Monday in March, under the care of Mr N. T. True, and Mr. Benj. H. Kimball.

The regular course of study in the Classical Department will commence with the spring term.

The Lectures on Chemistry and Mineralogy will be continued before the advanced classes in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

There is a well selected Library of 500 volumes, which is rapidly increasing with new and interesting books.

Parents are advised not to send their children to this institution till of sufficient age to enter the regular classes. Students must be present at the commencement of the term if they would make any real improvement.

Good board can be obtained in respectable families on the most reasonable terms.

TUITION.—In the General English Department \$3.00

High do and Classical do \$3.75

A Public Address will be delivered on the first evening of the term by Joseph Stacy, Esq.

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N. PIERCE, Sec.

Ground Plaster,

IN casks, dry and in good order, stored at R. G. Lincoln's; easy of access, and may be loaded without lifting. For sale by C. M. LADD.

Ken. Co. Ag. Society.

A Meeting of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society is appointed by the Trustees to be holden at the Masonic hall, in Winthrop Village, on Wednesday, the 24th day of February inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.

As the officers for the ensuing year are to be elected, and other important business transacted, a general attendance of all the members is requested.

NATHAN FOSTER, }
ELIJAH WOOD, } Trustees.
OAKES HOWARD, }

Winthrop, February 4, 1841.

Notice.

The committee appointed by the Kennebec Co. Ag. Society to consider the expediency of a change in the place of holding the Show and Fair of the Society, will hold a sitting in the "Old Masonic Hall" over Central Bank in the village of Hallowell, on Saturday the 20th day of February inst at 10 o'clock A. M.; when and where all persons who feel interested are invited to appear and make known their views in relation to the matter.

H. G. COLE, Chairman.

Hallowell, Feb. 10, 1841.

Patents.

THE subscriber having business at the Patent Office at Washington, will be necessarily detained there about four or five days, and will attend to such business as may be entrusted to him. To all persons that have inventions to patent, models, drawings and specifications to send, he offers his services, and will attend to it faithfully. He will leave for Washington the 25th of February.

C. A. FULLEN.

Augusta, Jan. 22, 1841.

FURNITURE, CHAIRS, FEATHERS, &c.
WALTER COREY,

19, EXCHANGE STREET, PORTLAND, MANUFACTURES, and has constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of

BUREAUS, SECRETARIES, SOFAS, TABLES, Patent Windlass and Common

BEDSTEADS.

Also, for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS; MATTRESSES; FEATHER BEDS; LOOKING GLASSES, WILLOW CRADLES, CARRIAGES, &c. &c.

Connected with the above, he has an extensive

CHAIR FACTORY;

where he manufactures mahogany, curled maple and common cane seat CHAIRS; fancy and common wood seat do.; cane seat, common rocking and nurse CHAIRS, &c. &c.

His facilities for manufacturing are such that he is enabled to sell as low as can be bought in Boston or New York, and every article warranted. His Stock is complete in every respect, and it is believed that persons desirous of purchasing any articles in the house-furnishing line, will here find all that is wanted, and at prices corresponding with the times.

December 10.

To the Honorable H. W. Fuller, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

The petition and representation of Daniel Carr, Guardian of Huldah Joy, of Winthrop, in the County of Kennebec, non compos mentis, respectfully shews that said Ward seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in said Winthrop, and described as follows: Situate in Winthrop Village, west of the stream, on Main Street nearly opposite to the Methodist Meeting House consisting of a house and about a quarter of an acre of land, and now in possession and occupancy of her son, Moses Joy; and that the same should be sold and the proceeds appropriated for the support of said Ward. He therefore prays your honor that he may be authorized and empowered agreeably to law to sell at public or private sale the above described real estate, or such part of it as in your opinion may be expedient. All which is respectfully submitted.

DANIEL CARR.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate, held in Augusta on the last Monday of January, 1841.

On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Winthrop, that all persons interested may attend on the last Monday of February next, at the Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.

Attest: J. J. EVELETH, Register, pro tem.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest: J. J. EVELETH, Register pro tem.

Flax Seed Wanted,

In exchange for goods, at my Store in Winthrop Village. J. O. WING.

Winthrop, January 16th, 1841.

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will visit parents and teachers too, if the duties we here urge are neglected, in the family and the school room and no new discoveries or sickly theories of government without authority, or obedience without submission, or law without penalties, or penalties that are never to be inflicted, can blot out these words or destroy the hand writing, when the victims of such indulgence clothed in shame and guilt and overwhelmed in self-ruin, are full in view and with fiendish malignity are charging their guilt and ruin upon the constituted guardians who "RESTRAINED THEM NOT."

5. Another important part of the teacher's work is to secure the necessary co-operation of others. No good teacher can be vain enough to suppose he can effect all that can be done in school, by his own unaided energies. He needs the co-operation of parents of older brothers and sisters, of the school agent and superintending committees, and the counsel of enlightened teachers and friends of education. To secure this the teacher must desire and deserve it and labor for it, and have skill to avail himself of it. Let him win the affections of the scholars, and he will find access to their parents. Let him have the affection and confidence of parents and they will yield him substantial support and increase his power of usefulness. Let him have wisdom and experience, and the power to make his qualities and capacities apparent to the school committee, and he will have influence in their counsels, in the assignment of studies and selection of books, and all the arrangements which come under their supervision, and then he will be cheered and encouraged by their approbation and support. Teachers by individual and associated effort can do much to improve the character of schools and the entire school system, by this power of securing confidence and co-operation. This is an appropriate work for the teacher. Here is ground of encouragement for teachers' Associations. They have a wide and noble field of effort which they can enter and cultivate with great advantage, and by doing this they may secure a co-operation greatly needed, powerful in its results, blessed in its fruits.

The present is an auspicious moment for such effort. Other States are moving onward; public sentiment here is rising in behalf of our schools and the enlargement and extension of their privileges. Our chief Magistrate has just uttered a strong and manly voice of encouragement and we may hope that it will meet a hearty response from the Legislature and the people. All these circumstances increase the responsibilities of teachers, and especially in this department of effort. If public sentiment is to be raised and expectation excited, teachers must help to do this and then must guide it to right results. They must help raise the breeze and then stand at the helm and man and work the ship besides. They must do more than this.—It is not with winds and waves and ships and anchors they have to do, but with human beings—with bodies and souls—with intellects and hearts and consciences and wills and characters and hopes and immortal destinies. It is with the undying interests of these that the teacher has to do, and he may not throw off his responsibilities if he would. He may not meet them with hap-hazard experiments or careless indifference; they cannot so be disposed of. He has a great work to be done. He must do it—he must do it faithfully. With all his disadvantages he must do the work as well as he can. Do we err then in the position that he needs co-operation. Do we not justly counsel him to seek this earnestly? Do we overstate the case when we say he must command it and secure it? May we not advance a step higher, and suggest his need of a co-operation that men cannot yield? There is a power unseen and silent, which yet is mighty in its results. It utters no command, makes no pretensions or display, is preceded by no herald, and seeks no applause, yet earth and air and skies obey it with child-like docility. The ocean when lashed by storms and tempest dashes its mountain waves in dreadful thunder on the rockbound shore, but at length this silent power is felt and it gains ascendancy; the thunder ceases and the waves are still; the gentlest evening notes of the music bird are heard distinctly amid the trees, whose faintest outline is mirrored in the calm deep ocean bed, which the eye seems to penetrate as it does the etherial arch, from which the moon and stars look down so gloriously and tell us that the same silent power is there sustaining and directing in their mighty courses the suns and worlds and systems of the universe. And is there a silent influence which can reach the human spirit and still its rising ruffled passions and mould and fashion all its elements? There is. The "Spirit beareth witness with our spirit" that there is a power about us which can thus produce spiritual results more glorious than the laws of matter can unfold. It can awaken the intellect—can hold in check the passions, rouse the mor-

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A message was received from the Governor, transmitting a special Report of Bank Commissioners upon the affairs of the Frankfort and Globe Banks. The message and report were laid on the table, and 1000 copies ordered to be printed. Adj.

Feb. 6. In the Senate Mr Davis called up Mr Delesdenier's Boundary resolutions and Wednesday next assigned for their consideration.

In the House.—On motion of Mr. Lowell of Minot, Ordered that the committee on Banks and Banking inquire into the expediency of repealing (instead of suspending) the small bill law.

Bill additional to extend the time to locate and construct the Portsmouth, Portland and Saco Railroad, was read twice and Tuesday assigned.

In Senate, Monday Feb. 8, 1841. Papers from the House read and passed in concurrence.

A communication was received from the Secretary of State, transmitting the returns of Inspectors of Fish, which, on motion of Mr. PARSONS, was referred to the joint standing committee on Interior Fisheries.

Mr. PARSONS, by leave, laid on the table a resolve in favor of the Passamaquoddy Indians, which passed to be engrossed. Adj.

In the House, Monday Feb. 7, 1841. A message was received from the Governor, transmitting report of the Bank Commissioners upon subjects connected with the Citizens Bank, and also a communication on said subject from Daniel Pike, Esq.

Resolves upon the subjects of National Bank, Public Lands, &c. submitted on Saturday by Mr. OTIS of Hallowell, were taken up, and discussed the remainder of the day.

In Senate Tuesday Feb. 9. Mr. Parsons, from the committee on bills in the second reading, reported a bill for the election of certain county officers by the people, with an amendment proposing to strike out all after the enacting clause, and provide for the election of county commissioners only.

On motion of Mr. Bolster, ordered, that the committee on the Insane Hospital inquire into the expediency of making provision by law, for persons in indigent circumstances, that are insane, to be sent to the Insane Hospital, to report by bill or otherwise.

The House was engaged all day, upon Mr. OTIS' resolutions, without adjourning during the day.

In Senate, Wednesday Feb. 10. Papers from the House read and referred in concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Ingalls the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Bill relative to the election of certain County Officers by the people, and after some discussion the Bill was passed to be engrossed.

The remainder of the day was taken up in discussing the Resolves upon the currency which came up from the House, passed by that body to be engrossed, but before the question was taken the Senate adjourned.

In the House. A communication was received from the Governor, transmitting a report from the Bank Commissioners, on the Citizens' Bank, Augusta, together with a letter from Daniel Pike, in relation to the same—and they were read, laid on the table and 1000 copies ordered to be printed.

BANKS.

The Advertiser of yesterday had an article stating some facts in relation to the Globe and Frankfort

Banks, which tend to show that these Banks are under the control of persons out of the State; that they have not been properly managed, and do not merit the confidence of the public. We have not room to day for a detailed statement of the facts given, which are gathered from the reports of the Bank Commissioners, who have examined the affairs of the Banks under a special requisition from the Governor and Council.

We learn that the bills of the Citizens' Bank, Augusta, are not received by the Associated Banks in Boston.

An injunction has been laid on the Newburyport Bank, by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts; and the Bank has been cited to appear and show cause why the injunction should not be made perpetual, and receivers appointed.—Argus.

We see by the last Western Recorder, published in Zanesville, that a Mr Andrew Whittier died near Cambridge, Ohio, July 25th, aged 125 years, less one month. The Rev. W. Marshall, in communicating the fact, states that one year ago last harvest he reaped eight sheaves of wheat, and shocked them.

Mrs. Kinney.—This ill-starred lady has determined to return forthwith to her native home, in Maine, in company with her father. The subscription opened in her behalf produced but a trifling sum. The stubborn fact is, whether right or wrong, the women in general are prejudiced against her, and very few husbands cared about paying out cash for nothing, and at the same time displease their wives.—Morning Post.

Examination of Pirates.—The villains who took possession of the schooner Alexander, and murdered a part of her crew near Cat Island an account of which we gave a few days since, were examined at New Orleans on the 2d inst. The facts developed on examination do not differ essentially from the published statement. Bill Smith who appears to have been the leader in the affair is a native of Maine.

There were only six perfectly clear days in the year 1840, viz: Jan. 16th and 17th—April 9th—July 12th—Oct. 6th, and Dec. 11th. Christmas day was colder than it has been for thirty years. Five feet of snow fell during the year, viz:—in January 10 inches, in February 2 inches, March 11 inches, in April, 3 inches, in Oct. 2 inches, in Nov. 4 inches, and in Dec. 30 inches.

A Deaf and Dumb man of Louisville, who has been educated at one of our northern asylums, having satisfied himself, after some reading on the subject, that his infirmity might be remedied, recently punctured the drum of his ear with an instrument of his own, and restored the lost sense. The most remarkable feature in the case is, that from not being able to articulate a sound at the time of the operation, he acquired the use of the language in a few hours, and in four days was capable of taking part in a sustained conversation.

Munificence.—A gentleman of New Orleans, named JUDAH TOWRO, has made a donation of ten thousand dollars towards the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument.

Wilson, the mail robber has been pardoned by the President. He was convicted in 1830, and has been in prison ever since. Porter, his accomplice, was hung.

Beauties of Legislation.—The members of the Ohio Legislature late spent ten days in debating whether they should publish 5000 or 6000 copies of the Governor's Message, and finally decided in favor of the smaller number—thereby saving the enormous sum of five dollars and fifty cents, the price asked for the extra thousand copies! The expense of the ten day's legislation cost the people of the State the sum of six thousand three hundred dollars!

The Boston Transcript says the Steam ship Columbia which arrived at that port on Friday last from England, brought about 30,000 letters, it being the largest mail ever delivered from any vessel at the Post Office in this city.—The amount of postage on the letters for city delivery at New York alone, exceeded two thousand dollars.

The Jury in the Eldridge case at Philadelphia, after having been confined nearly a fortnight have at length been discharged. They stood eleven for conviction and one for acquittal, and the minority member refused to confer with the majority.

An ordinary watch will make 422,000 beats in the twenty-four hours, and the balance or swing will perform a distance of about seven miles in the same time.

Public Domain. The amount of unsold land in nine States is 154,000,000 acres, sold 84,000,000, receipts \$97,000,000, cost to the nation in the purchase of Louisiana and Florida, in extinguishing Indian titles, removing Indians, Indian wars, agencies, officers, &c., \$109,000,000. The cost so far has exceeded the receipts 12,000,000.

Generous.—It is stated in the Springfield (Mass) Republican, that the Directors of the Western Railroad have voted that the families of Noyes, Willard, Mason, Macy,

and Ohern, who were accidentally killed at the Springfield depot a few weeks since, while in the service of the company, receive the same pay monthly, for one year, which the men would receive if alive. This is a commendable act, and we believe will be fully borne out by public sentiment.

A Cold Water Hog.—Mr Joseph Akerman of Newburyport has killed a hog 20 months old, and weighing 552 pounds, which has been raised entirely on cold water and corn, never having eaten any cooked or warm food.

Married.

In Poland, Jan. 27, by Rev. Mr. Wight, Mr. Levi A. Blake of Brewer, to Miss R. W. Jordan of Raymond.

In Thomaston, S. I. Lovejoy, to Miss Mary A. Chandler, both of T.; Mr. John W. Haskell to Miss Sarah Clark, both of T.

In Norridgewock, 25th, Mr. James Wood, 2d, to Miss Elizabeth Blackwell, both of N.

In Belfast, Capt. Elisha K. Pendleton to Miss Catharine S. Knowles.

DIED.

In this town, on Sunday night last, Mrs. Hannah, wife of Mr. A. M. Shaw, aged 47.

In Monmouth, on Sunday night last, Mr. David Clough, aged about 19.

In Hartford, Jan. 21, Jabez Churchill, in the 87th year of his age, formerly of Middlebury, Mass., a Revolutionary pensioner, and one of the little band now almost extinct, who was with Washington at Trenton and Princeton. In truth it may be said of him that he was an honest man. He was a firm believer in the great truths of the Gospel and was sustained in his last hours, by a comfortable hope beyond the grave. [Papers in Mass. will please copy.]

In St. George, Province of New Brunswick, on Sunday, 24th ult., Mrs. Harriet D. aged 43, wife of K. G. Robinson, Esq. formerly of Hallowell.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday Feb. 1, 1841.

(From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.)
At market 390 Beef Cattle, 70 Stores, and 1250 Sheep. 60 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—We reduce our quotations to conform to sales to-day; a few were purchased on Saturday at higher prices. We quote a few extra \$6.25; first quality \$5.75 a \$6; second quality 5 a 5.50; third quality 4.25 a \$5.

Sheep.—We quote lots at \$2.25 and 2.75; Wethers \$3.75, 4.25, 4.75 and \$5.

Pigs.—None at market. About 200 are expected next week.

THE WEATHER.

Range of the Thermometer and Barometer at the Office of the Maine Farmer.

Feb. 1	Thermom.	Barometer.	Weather.	Wind.
5	19 22 28	29.70 29.70 29.65	FCF SE.	E.
6	23 21 32	29.45 29.45 29.45	FFF N.	N.
7	26 31 33	29.55 29.60 29.55	FFF NW.	WNW.
8	25 29 31	29.60 29.65 29.65	FFF W.	NW.
9	8 20 27	29.65 29.65 29.55	FFC NW.	W.
10	27 31 32	29.30 29.30 29.20	SCF NNW.	NW.
11	29 21 22	29.25 29.30 29.30	FFF W.	

F for Fair weather; C Cloudy; S Snow; R Rain. The place of these letters indicate the character of the weather at each time of observation—viz at sunrise, at noon, and at sunset. * Below zero. s Shower between observations.

The direction of the wind is noted at sunrise and sunset.

ORTHOPEDIC INFIRMARY.—For the Treatment of Spinal Distortions, Club-feet, &c.

At 65 Belknap street, Boston. Patients from a distance can be accommodated with board in the immediate neighborhood.

JOHN B. BROWN, M. D. Surgeon.
We the subscribers approve of Dr. J. B. Brown's plan of an Infirmary for the treatment of Spinal Affections, Club-Foot, and other Distortions of the human body, and will aid him by our voice whenever called upon.

John C. Warren, George Hayward, Edw. Reynolds, Jno. Randall, J. Mason Warren, John Jeffries, John Homans, M. S. Perry, W. Channing, George C. Shattuck, Jacob Bigelow, Enoch Hale, W. Strong, George Parkman, D. Humphrey Storer, George W. Otis Jr., Winslow Lewis, Jr., J. H. Lane, Edward Warren, George P. Duane, John Ware, George Bartlett, John Flint, J. V. C. Smith.

The above Institution has now been in operation over two years. During this time, a large number of Invalids have been admitted, who were suffering under almost every kind of physical deformity, particularly *curvatures of the Spine and Club-Foot* of all variety and degree.

The plan of Treatment in this Infirmary is in conformity with the most enlightened principles, which, in practice, have been found so successful in the modern Orthopedic Institutions of Europe. With what success it has been attended here, may be known by inquiring of any of the above surgeons.

Notice.

WHEREAS I have ever made ample provision for the support and comfort of Joanna S., my wife and have been ever willing to use every reasonable exertion to promote her happiness, and whereas the said Joanna S. has through the effects of unrestrained passion left my bed and board, this is to forbid all persons whatsoever, harboring or trusting her on my account as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. **JOHN E. ROLFE.**
Rumford, February 5, 1841.

Buckfield High School and Lyceum.

REV. CYRIL PEARL,---PRINCIPAL.

THE undersigned give notice that the Spring term in this institution will commence on MONDAY, the first day of March, and continue eleven weeks. Having secured the services of the Rev. CYRIL PEARL, who has been long devoted to the interests of Education, and familiar with the best models of teaching in New England, they are confident that the Institution will afford valuable facilities to persons of both sexes who desire a *thorough and practical Education.*

Besides the branches usually taught in Academies and High Schools, special effort will be made to effect the following objects:

1. To qualify teachers for our common schools
2. To awaken and encourage a due regard for productive industry.
3. To extend a knowledge of our own State, its Resources, Interests and Prospects.
4. To prepare those who seek instruction here for the relations and duties of common life.

The Institution is located in a quiet village, enjoying beautiful scenery, a healthy atmosphere, and facilities for boarding on economical terms, those who may resort here from other towns.

A valuable cabinet of Minerals and Philosophical Apparatus will be furnished.

Board per week, in good families, will be from \$1 to 1.50.

Tuition per term (payable in advance,) for common branches \$3.

Do. do. for higher branches and languages \$4.

Application for admission or for boarding may be made to either of the undersigned.

DIRECTORS.

ZADOC LONG, WILLIAM COLE,
SAM'L F. BROWN, JAMES JEWETT,
W. W. COMSTOCK.

A public address will be delivered on Monday evening, March 1, appropriate to the opening of the Institution.
Buckfield, Jan. 28, 1841. 6w5

Machine Shop and Iron Foundry.

HOLMES & ROBBINS would inform the public that they continue to carry on the MACHINE MAKING BUSINESS as usual, at the Village in GARDINER, where they will be in readiness at all times to accommodate those who may favor them with their custom. They have an IRON FOUNDRY connected with the Machine Shop, where persons can have almost every kind of Casting made at short notice. Persons wishing for Mill work or Castings for Mills, will find it particularly to their advantage to call, as the assortment of Patterns for that kind of work is very extensive and as good as can be found in any place whatever.

Castings of various kinds kept constantly on hand—such as Cart and Wagon Hubs of all sizes, Fire-Frames, Oven, Ash and Boiler Mouths, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Gears of different kinds and sizes, &c. &c.

All orders for Machinery or Castings executed on the most reasonable terms, without delay.

Repairing done as usual.
Gardiner, March 21, 1840. 12ly

Monmouth Academy.

THE Spring Term will commence on the first Monday in March, under the care of Mr N. T. True, and Mr. Benj. H. Kimball.

The regular course of study in the Classical Department will commence with the spring term.

The Lectures on Chemistry and Mineralogy will be continued before the advanced classes in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

There is a well selected Library of 500 volumes, which is rapidly increasing with new and interesting books.

Parents are advised not to send their children to this institution till of sufficient age to enter the regular classes. Students must be present at the commencement of the term if they would make any real improvement.

Good board can be obtained in respectable families on the most reasonable terms.

TUITION.—In the General English Department \$3.00

High do and Classical do \$3.75

A Public Address will be delivered on the first evening of the term by Joseph Stacy, Esq.

5w4 N. PIERCE, Sec.

Ground Plaster.

IN casks, dry and in good order, stored at R. G. Lincoln's; easy of access, and may be loaded without lifting. For sale by **C. M. LADD.**

Ken. Co. Ag. Society.

A Meeting of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society is appointed by the Trustees to be holden at the Masonic hall, in Winthrop Village, on Wednesday, the 24th day of February inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.

As the officers for the ensuing year are to be elected, and other important business transacted, a general attendance of all the members is requested.

NATHAN FOSTER,
ELIJAH WOOD, Trustees.
OKES HOWARD,

Winthrop, February 4, 1841.

Notice.

The committee appointed by the Kennebec Co. Ag. Society to consider the expediency of a change in the place of holding the Show and Fair of the Society, will hold a sitting in the "Old Masonic Hall" over Central Bank in the village of Hallowell, on Saturday the 20th day of February inst at 10 o'clock A. M.; when and where all persons who feel interested are invited to appear and make known their views in relation to the matter.

H. G. COLE, Chairman.

Hallowell, Feb. 10, 1841.

Patents.

THE subscriber having business at the Patent Office at Washington, will be necessarily detained there about four or five days, and will attend to such business as may be entrusted to him. To all persons that have inventions to patent, models, drawings and specifications to send, he offers his services, and will attend to it faithfully. He will leave for Washington the 25th of February.

C. A. PULLEN.

Augusta, Jan. 22, 1841.

FURNITURE, CHAIRS, FEATHERS, &c.

WALTER COREY,

19, EXCHANGE STREET.....PORTLAND,

MANUFACTURES, and has constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of

BUREAUS, SECRETARIES, SOFAS, TABLES, Patent Windlass and Common BEDSTEADS.

Also, for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS; MATTRESSES; FEATHER BEDS; LOOKING GLASSES, WILLOW CRADLES, CARRIAGES, &c. &c.

Connected with the above, he has an extensive

CHAIR FACTORY;

where he manufactures mahogany, curled maple and common cane seat CHAIRS; tancy and common wood seat do.; cane seat, common rocking and nurse CHAIRS, &c. &c.

His facilities for manufacturing are such that he is enabled to sell as low as can be bought in Boston or New York, and every article warranted. His Stock is complete in every respect, and it is believed that persons desirous of purchasing any articles in the house-furnishing line, will here find all that is wanted, and at prices corresponding with the times.
December 10. 6m49

To the Honorable H. W. Fuller, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

The petition and representation of Daniel Carr, Guardian of Huldah Joy, of Winthrop, in the County of Kennebec, non compos mentis, respectfully shews that said Ward seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in said Winthrop, and described as follows: Situate in Winthrop Village, west of the stream, on Main Street nearly opposite to the Methodist Meeting House consisting of a house and about a quarter of an acre of land, and now in possession and occupancy of her son, Moses Joy; and that the same should be sold and the proceeds appropriated for the support of said Ward. He therefore prays your honor that he may be authorized and empowered agreeably to law to sell at public or private sale the above described real estate, or such part of it as in your opinion may be expedient. All which is respectfully submitted.
DANIEL CARR.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate, held in Augusta on the last Monday of January, 1841.

On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Winthrop, that all persons interested may attend on the last Monday of February next, at the Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.

Attest: J. J. EVELYTH, Register, pro tem.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest: J. J. EVELYTH, Register pro tem.

Flax Seed Wanted.

In exchange for goods, at my Store in Winthrop Village.
J. O. WING.

Winthrop, January 16th, 1841.

2m2

POETRY.

MR. HOLMES:—I think the cultivation of flowers too much neglected by many. If you think these lines will give a new impulse to an employment, both pleasant and profitable, and induce some to stay at home and attend to it, who generally spend more time gadding about, than it requires to keep in order a garden of flowers, and then say they have no time for it. You will please to make room for them,—though rather long they cannot fail to interest. G.

From the N. Y. Weekly Messenger.

THE FLOWER BOY.

A juvenile recitation, with a basket of flowers.
Come ladies, I've roses and posies to sell,
I'm the flower boy known hereabouts very well;
To my sweet daily task I am constant and true,
And I gather my flowers while wet with the dew.
Just look, how they sparkle with the bright morning
gem,
So nicely bunched up, too,—not one broken stem,
They'll keep fresh and fragrant, I'm sure, the day
through,
Only buy a few bunches, dear ladies, pray do.
Come buy my primroses and lilies so fair—
Only see—what a little bunch I have there;
I have all sorts of nosegays, to suit every one,
From the shade, paly-flower—some bright from the
sun.
Humble miss, here are lilies, and violets, too,
They are meek lowly flowers, just suited to you;
This half-opened bud, too, has something to say—
"Be modest, retiring—though cheerful and gay."
Here's the hide away cowslip, you'd know its sweet
breath,
Without looking for it, to twine in your wreath,
Ah! good humored lady—so merry and gay—
This bunch will suit you. What a splendid display;
Double roses, and scarlet bells, mixed with bright
green,
With sweet yellow jessamine peeping between,
Only see the moss rose buds, and wild flowers, too;
Come, ladies, for charity's sake, buy a few.
I've fragrant sweet briar, and here's a mimosa,
'Tis the freshest and sweetest you've ever seen yet,
Morning glories, and stars, scarlet runners so gay,
For those who rise early and are busy all day.
For the careless and idle I've a sly cunning gift,
'Tis bunches of hops, mixed with speed-well and
thrift,
By way of reproof, too,—just to give them a hunch,
Trumpet creepers and sloe berries, all in one bunch;
For the fretful and headstrong, only see what a show,
Tiger lilies, passion flowers, and snap-dragons, too;
With snow bulbs and snow drops, for keeping them
cool,
'Tis as much as to say, never let passion rule.
For gad-about gossips in other folks matters,
Here's touch-me-not, thistles, and loose-strife, and
meddlers,
Young spinsters of fifty I think I could please,
With love-lies-a-bleeding, and sprigs of heart's-ease;
Some teasing fine coxcomb, with sweet-william's gay,
Sweet balm, johnny-jumpers, and bob-run-away;
For young men of forty, here's a bunch that would do,
A bright mary-gold, with a blue-bell or two—
Or a few ladies tresses, their hearts to ensnare,
And a sweet polly-anthus, with bright golden hair,
Ragged-ladies, romantic vines, fly-traps, and old-maid,
With jump-up-and-kiss-me, in purple arrayed,
Ladies-slippers, and tulips of every bright hue,
And forget-me-nots smiling in bonnets of blue,
Then bachelor's-buttons, with ladies-in-green,
With rue, and some bitter-sweet, bunched in between.
If these will not suit them, I've something more yet,
A little rose-mary, and a great bouncing-bet;
For pert forward misses, I've all sorts of stocks,
With flowers of elders, and a little green-box;
For a neat sprightly girl, then, what would you think,
Of that bunch of white lack-spice, with a rose and a
pink.
For patriots, I think I've a bunch that will do,
Some flaunting night-rockets, with flags, red and blue.
To please our young patriots, too, I will try,
There are plenty of flag for the Fourth of July!
For members of Congress, your stentors so tough,
I am sure I have throat-wort, and lung-wort enough;
For stock-jobbers, too, here's a bunch gives a hint,
Some fine golden crowns, with plenty of mint.
For studious young misses, who love much to learn,
I've evergreen-laurels, with thyme, sage, and fern,
For your regular folks, sun-flowers and phlox,
With evening primroses and bright four-o'clocks.
I've bright crown imperials for such as tell truth,
And flowers immortal, for virtuous youth.
For such as look forward to Eden's green bowers,
Here are evergreens, changeless, and amaranth flow-
ers.
For Sunday school children—ye high favor'd youth.
So blest in the sunshine of heavenly truth!
I've bunches of palm, with Lebanon's pride,
With the fir and the boxwood, and the myrtle beside.

The lily of the valley, in purple arrayed,
With the sweet rose of Sharon in glory displayed,
I've a great many more of each different sort,
By their name and their nature some moral is taught;
The language of flowers has bright things to say;
I do wish you would take a short lesson to day,
Come buy my sweet posies, 'twill charity be,
'Twill help my old dad, and will surely suit me.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WAR FOR THE SAKE OF PEACE.

A London paper thus tells some plain truths in a very lively way.

"We are a very singular people. There is this peculiarity in our faults, that they are all contrary to our dispositions, and referable to the uncontrollable force of circumstances. We rebuke our neighbors for the desire of territorial aggrandizement, and in India we are in a perpetual course of conquest and enlargement of our empire. Non-interference in the affairs of other nations is an established principle with us, and we are forever meddling in disputes that do not concern us. We should be the most peaceable people on the face of the earth, and we profess to be what we ought to be, we slip into wars nobody can why or wherefore. We have, as Lord Castleragh said, "an ignorant impatience of taxation;" we groan under our debt, and the burdens it entails, but for a straw we are ready to rush into wars which would augment our charges to an intolerable pitch, and end in the robbery of public creditors. We pay for an expedition for the promotion of civilization in Africa, and we pay more largely for an expedition to restore an anarchy in Asia. A vote of some poor thirty thousand a year is grudged for education at home; and ten times as many thousands are expended in arming semi-barbarians to cut the throats of semi-barbarians. We say most edifying things in censure of the French propensity of war; and while we blame them for manning war, we feel quite unconscious that we ourselves have committed the folly they only have meditated, and are actually engaged in a war for the most despicable cause in which gun was ever fired.

At the close of the session of parliament her Majesty informed the two houses—

"I am engaged in concert with the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sultan, in measures intended to effect the permanent pacification of the Levant, maintain the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, and thereby to afford additional security for the peace of Europe."

Parliament was prorogued in peace, (with the small exception of the war we are waging with third of the human race in China,) and when it meets again, it will have to pay the bill of a war which has been got up in the recess, a pastime to enliven the vacation, a shooting season in Syria, a battle in the Levant.

But names are things, and what we are about is styled "a pacification." We bombard towns, we batter down castles, we storm fortresses, we arm semi-savages and all this for peace! What in the name of wonder can Peace think of such care of her?

The Turkish Empire is in a syncope or swoon, as it were, and her kind nurses, by way of burnt feathers under her nose, ply her with congreve rockets thumb her back with bomb shells, pat her hands with forty-eight pound shot. Fire and sword are our mild restoratives of suspended animation.

We have seen something like these friendly acts in the picture of "saving at a fire," at which some extremely active and zealous friends of the proprietor are busily engaged in throwing the looking-glasses and china out of the window. So the broken pieces will in due time be restored to the Sultan, and the pieces will have some jagged sharp points on which his authority will rest with as much easiness as Regulus in his spiked barrel.

Madam Roland apostrophized the crimes committed in the name of Liberty, but quite as extraordinary are the things done in that of Peace.

England ravages the coast board of Syria for the sake of peace. France throws up stupendous fortifications, and arms a million of men, and protests that she is paying the debt to peace. What can peace think of being paid in this coin? Are the bullets and bayonets any of her currency? Is her bank an arsenal? If these are her darlings, what can war be like? If peace be so prone to arms, her opposite, war, should in France be a sister to charity, and in England a Quaker.

Certain it is, that our method of preserving peace appears to be much the same thing as war, as far as Syria is concerned, and even though the war should be concluded, as it has been commenced, within the recess, the question is how John Bull will be satisfied with the price of such entertainment during the vaca-

tion.—The cost will be not altogether pleasant, even if the consequences to be apprehended from the lighting of the flame do not extend, as there is too much reason to apprehend."

MECHANICS' WIVES.

Speaking of the middle ranks of life, a good writer observes: "There we behold woman in all her glory; not a doll to carry silks and jewels, not a puppet to be flattered by profane adoration, revered to-day, discarded to-morrow; always jostled out of the place which nature and society would assign her, by sensuality or by contempt; admired, but not respected; desired, but not esteemed; ruling by passion, not affection; imparting her weakness, not her constancy, to the sex she would exalt; the source and mirror of vanity; we see her as a wife partaking the cares and cheering the anxiety of a husband dividing his toils by her domestic diligence, spreading cheerfulness around her for his sake, sharing the decent refinements of the world without being vain of them, placing all her joys and her happiness in the man she loves. As a mother, we find her the affectionate, the ardent instructress of the children whom she has tended from their infancy, training them up to thought and virtue, to piety and benevolence; addressing them as rational beings, and preparing them to become men and women in their turn. Mechanics' daughters make the best wives in the world."

Splendid Farm for Sale.

THE farm of the late ISAAC NELSON, situated in Winthrop, about one and a half miles west of the Village, is now offered for sale. It contains eighty-six acres, and has upon it a large two story dwelling house with convenient out-buildings, two large barns and a pigery.—Also a low double house, nearly new, and a mechanic's shop, all in good repair. There are also two never-failing wells of water and a large cistern. It has upon it an excellent orchard, and is well fenced with stone wall. In addition to this there are one hundred and twenty acres near by, conveniently divided into tillage and woodland. The land is under good cultivation, and it is believed the whole premises offer as eligible a situation and as good a bargain as any one can wish.

It will be divided and a part sold separate should the purchaser desire it.

Winthrop, February 2, 1841.

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Notice.

NATHAN ELLIS LOVEJOY is permitted to trade for himself the same as if he were twenty one years of age.

Wayne Jan. 26th, 1841

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The Maine Farmer,

And Journal of the Useful Arts,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

By WILLIAM NOYES;

E. HOLMES, EDITOR.

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